likeness of some of the cheek teeth to those of the more primitive Aretoids. The angle of the lower jaw is inflected, a character, however, which seems to be more general than is usually allowed among animals not referable to the Marsupials. It is possible that *Otocyon* is a persistent Creodont-like form which has developed in a direction curiously, and in a most detailed fashion, parallel to the Dogs. If, however, we may assume the addition of the molar, then this anomalous but not necessarily untenable conclusion is obviated.

The genus *Cuon,* or *Cyan,* has been instituted for the two or three species of Eastern Dogs (<7. *primaevus, C. duJckunensis,* etc.) which agree with each other in the constant loss of a molar in the lower jaw, or, it should be said, almost constant loss, for the missing tooth is occasionally represented. The latter of the two species mentioned, the Dhole, is, like its congeners, an animal which hunts in packs; it is said to hunt even the ferocious Tiger, and to be thus one of the few animals which can face the largest and fiercest of the Carnivora.

The genus *Lycaon* is a very distinct type, being differentiated from other Dogs by the possession of only four toes on both fore- and hind-limbs, and by the dental formula, which is Pin £• M ||-. The one species is *L. pictus,* the Cape Hunting Dog. It is singularly like a Hyaena[1] in general appearance; the ochraceous grey ground-colour with black markings and the long ears pro-duce this likeness. The animal has got its vernacular name from the habit of hunting in packs. Its range is over a good part of Africa. The occurrence of this species (or at least genus, for the name *L. anglicus* has been used) in caves in Glamorgan-shire seems to show that it is a comparatively recent immigrant into Africa. As to its visceral structures, *Zycaon,*[2] does not differ widely from other Dogs. It lias, however, no lytta beneath the tongue. The intestines are thus divided: large, 9 feet 1 inch ; small, 1 foot 3 inches. This contrasts with the proportions observable in some other Dogs. While other Dogs have but a cartilaginous rudiment of the clavicle, *Lycaon* has a

considerably
larger representative of this bone.

The bulk of the Dogs, Wolves, Foxes, and Jackals are thus **left** over for inclusion in the genus *Oanis.* But the numerous

[1] **Temmmck, its original describer, placed it in the genus *Hyaena.***
» See Qarrod, *JProc* Zool. Soc.* 1878, p. 373.